

POUCH'S DAY COMING IN FRANCE,' SAYS SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH FROM THE WESTERN FRONT

LUDENDORFF'S FAILURE SHOWS BLUNDER

Ludendorff Strategy Faulty, Revealed by Collapse of Compiegne Effort

ALLIES TURN BALANCE

French Easily Straighten Lines Germans Sought to Break Down

By G. H. PERRIS

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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Paris, June 19.—Thousands of Americans will learn with regret that Henri Poch, the famous old bird charmer of the Tuilleries Gardens, is dead.

Every afternoon for the last forty years this veteran pensioned postal official has attracted large crowds of visitors by his wonderful method of calling to himself the sparrows who make the gardens their haunt, feeding them from his hand. Many birds instantly replied to the names he had given and alighted around his head or perched on his shoulder at his order. Children regarded him as a veritable wizard and many grown-ups shared the belief.

The old charmer, who was past eighty, died Monday at the Home for Pensioners at Auteuil, where he had lived in bachelor comfort for many years. His funeral was held today.

BIRD CHARMER DEAD

Henri Poch, Known to Many Tourists, Expires in Paris

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FEARS LOSS OF RUSSIA TO GERMAN INFLUENCE

Volkszeitung Urges Action to Prevent Allies From Regaining Control

By G. H. PERRIS

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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The Hague, June 19.—The annexationist Koehnliche Volkszeitung considers that Germany is neglecting her interests in Russia, and remarks that the Entente press, from Milan to Washington, is now full of insinuations that Germany is not interested in Russia and advocates support for her. This says the Volkszeitung, may be partly attributed to doubt about the intervention of America has come in time, but it is also due to Entente agents in Russia.

It notes that telegrams from London, New York and Milan to the Pekin Times advocate active military help for Russia and Siberia, but says that the Washington Government appears not to agree with those of the other Entente powers in this policy. It is suggested that President Wilson, by reason of his theoretical democratic principles, is supporting the Bolsheviks, whereas other Entente statesmen favor the opposing parties in Russia.

"Siberia," says the Volkszeitung, "is a matter which the Allies cannot neglect. Here they hope to find a springboard for military influence in Russia. The Pekin correspondents of the London Times and the New York Times have almost simultaneously advocated the sending of troops to Siberia to form the nucleus of a new anti-Bolshevik army."

It is suggested, however, that the Entente powers have much more interest in Russian possibilities after the war than they have now, and says that this interest in the course of which is now in a state of change should be a valuable hint for Germany's own policy.

"We have much to win in the East," it says, "and much to lose. It no longer depends on the sword, but on a quiet and capable policy. There is nothing more erroneous," says the Volkszeitung, "than to imagine that the eastern policy depends on Machiavellism, and to neglect future political security."

"We shall not enjoy the fruits of our victory in peace if we do not succeed in shattering the enemy's plans in Russia and don't form counter-plots."

Sentiment in Russia, it continues, especially among the bourgeoisie, must be broken down, and the Entente powers in principle not being opposed to the Mittel Europe idea.

TARDIEU PRAISES GEN. MANGIN

His Counter-Attack Rendered the Drive on Compiegne Abortive

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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Paris, June 19.—Captain Andre Tardieu, who has just returned from accompanying Premier Clemenceau on his flying visits to the front, has given out the following statement:

"Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the exceptional importance of the results achieved by last week's counter-attacks by some of General Mangin's divisions against the right flank of Von Hutier's army. This magnificent operation has halted down the enemy on the spot and rendered the drive on Compiegne totally abortive."

"We are only now beginning to know the extent of the German losses in the course of the offensive between Mondidier and Noyon. Not far from 8,000 Roches were put out of action. Such figures must have given Ludendorff ground for reflection."

SAYS HINDENBURG IS INSANE

Geneva Tribune Gives Report He Is in Sanatorium

Geneva, June 19.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg is in a sanatorium suffering from an acute nervous disease, and his mental capacity is affected, according to the Tribune, which says it has this information from a reliable source. The newspaper adds that Hindenburg took no part in the recent offensive on the western front, the work being chiefly done by General Ludendorff.

There have been many stories recently about Von Hindenburg. He was reported dead May 13 and with typhoid fever on May 26. Early this month he was showing the Kaiser over the Aisne battlefield and last Saturday, according to Amsterdam dispatches, he participated at army headquarters in a celebration of the anniversary of the Kaiser's accession to the throne.

WAGE BOOST FOR DOCKMEN

Increase of Forty Cents a Day to Expedite War Shipping in France

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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Paris, June 19.—A daily wage increase of forty cents with twenty-five cents overtime, has been granted to all dock workers at southern French ports in return for the workers' promise better efforts to expedite shipping for war purposes.

WAR FILM BURNED

Propaganda Motion Picture Delayed Months by Fire

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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London, June 19.—The production of a film called "The Great Propaganda Machine" will be seriously delayed here at the film factory, which depends on the delivery of the film, which is made in months of patient toil put in by the producer, who came from America to produce the film, and by the artists, which was practically completed last week, when a fire broke out in the building, which destroyed the film and the negative.

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RAISING THE "SMOKE SCREEN" AT SEA



A great deal was heard of the "smoke screen" in connection with the British naval raids on Zeebrugge and Ostend. The photograph shows this "official fog" being raised from a British vessel.

GERMAN PAPER CONTRADICTS KAISER'S STATEMENT ON WAR

Not a Struggle Between Two World Conceptions, Says Frankfurter Zeitung—Teutons Not Free of Mammon Worship

By GEORGE RENWICK

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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Amsterdam, June 19.—The Frankfurter Zeitung is not quite pleased with the speech which the Kaiser made on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of his accession. It quarrels with his utterance that the great war is a struggle between two different world conceptions, on the one hand the German conception of right, freedom, honor and morals, and on the other the Anglo-Saxon conception, which means mammon worship and money, and in its statement that all the races of the earth are slaves for the Anglo-Saxon ruling race, which opposes them.

The paper says that such an idea has only sprung up since the outbreak of the war, and though it has become in a certain sense popular it is incorrect.

"It is not a question of two world conceptions," the Frankfurter Zeitung goes on, "but of two world powers, each possessing a might the like of which the world has never seen before. The German people were not told on August 4, 1914, that they were going out to fight the Anglo-Saxon conception of the world until it was conquered. Had it been said, even in veiled terms, the high unity of will of the German people would have been rent asunder on the first day. For the German did not think of this or that kind of world conception, he thought of the fatherland's need, of home and wife and mother."

"The paper adds that it is doubtful if any single and particular world conception could be attributed to the great races, and declares that it is "rather astonishing" that the Kaiser should regard the English national ideas as particularly hateful—for as he did much up to recent times to keep peace with the United States, his majesty must have been thinking mainly about England when he spoke.

"The Kaiser," it says, "had been often in England and had given expression on numerous occasions to his sympathy with English life, whereby he aroused the anger of those German sections whose ideal was the annihilation of the English world conception. There are many dark pages in English history, but they are not the result of any particular perversion of world conception. The basis of this English popular and State life is like our own. His is of kindred Germanic origin. German reactionaries see in the universal franchise particularly the damnable fruit of the Anglo-Saxon world conception, and regard as a great triumph the scornful misjudgment of the franchise bill promulgated by the monarch."

"Unfortunately," it says, "our world conception has not protected us from making heavy sacrifices on that same altar. There has been no lack of service to mammon in Germany even in time of war. Base though English politics may be under Lloyd George, he has put a bitter, unequalled portion of the war burdens on the possessing classes. Peoples who collapsed on account of mammon worship did not do that."

BRITONS OUSTED BY SWEDEN

Representatives of the Seamen's Union Ordered to Leave at Once

Christiania, June 19.—British Seamen's Union delegates who went to Gothenburg to confer with the Swedish seamen with reference to an international federation were ordered on their arrival to leave Sweden at once. They held a successful conference at Copenhagen.

U. S. ROSE WINS GRAND PRIX

California Flower Honored at Annual Competition

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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Paris, June 19.—The California rose has been awarded the gold medal, the Grand Prix of the French rose world. The annual rose competition took place Sunday, as usual in the city of Paris rose gardens at Bagatelle, a little chateau in the Bois de Boulogne, which formerly belonged to Sir Richard Wallace, by whom it was bequeathed to the city he loved so well. In spite of Gotha raids, bombardment by the big Berthas and the battle raging less than fifty miles away, the judging was witnessed by 25,000 persons. No better reply could be given to the fantastic statements of German papers, which assert that Paris has been deserted by its inhabitants in panic-stricken flight.

The Bagatelle rose competition is open to all growers of the Allied countries and the medal is awarded for the best new rose of the year. Sunday's winner, which is produced near Los Angeles, was developed from the Lion rose and one bearing the name of a well-known actress of the "comedie Francaise, Mme. Segond Weber.

PARIS IS CONFIDENT ITALIANS WILL HOLD

Reports of Counter-Offensive Against Austrians Show Situation Is in Hand

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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Paris, June 19.—The resolute stand made by the Italians against the Austrian offensive has given the greatest satisfaction here, where it is keenly realized that Austria is the weakest spot in the Germanic alliance.

Paris is puzzled as to the exact origin of this offensive against Italy. In the opinion of one large section the Austrian action is more or less a defiance of German control, and has been forced on the dual monarchy by the condition of interior break-up, belief in the imminence of which is gaining ground here.

On the other hand, there is a larger body of opinion which looks upon Austria's hand as having been forced by Germany in the hope that the Italians would suffer a general setback on such a scale as would oblige Poch to hurry off a large body of his reserves to the other side of the Alps and thus leave the field comparatively open for another sudden drive against either the French or British forces in France.

There is every confidence, however, that Poch long ago made ample preparations against being caught in a trap, to say nothing of the fact that the Italians, with their stiffening British and French troops, are believed to be fully able to hold their line with success.

Paris was greatly interested in the statement published to the effect that the Italians had already begun a counter-attack on a large scale. It is believed, in view of General Diaz's good strategic dispositions, that such an eventuality is more than probable, and the greatest hopes are entertained that it is felt here that for the moment, at any rate, the Italians hold the key to the situation.

HERTLING IN PATCHED PANTS AT COURT NOW POSSIBILITY

German Government's Limit of Two Suits Per Man Is Objected to as Insufficient, Even for Working Classes

By GEORGE RENWICK

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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Amsterdam, June 19.—Two suits for every man appears to be the official view in Germany regarding the extent of a man's wardrobe in the hard times of war. The German authorities, as I have already reported, are faced with the task of providing a million suits for munition workers and other war workers. The scheme by which the people were invited to surrender voluntarily their superfluous suits failed miserably, so it is now deemed necessary to proceed to compulsion, and it is believed that the official intention is to reduce all men to a socialistic equality by allowing them to possess only two suits each, one for working and one a Sunday suit.

This kind of State conversion to equality of sartorial possessions does not, however, please Von Seebeck, who doubts if the working classes can get along with two suits, which owing to the very high prices of new clothes must be well worn already, and wonders if the well-to-do and princely personalities with their hundreds of suits will also have their two suits and no more.

Under the present social conditions, it argues, two suits are not enough, and it draws a pathetic picture of the anger of the manager of a big drapery store who sees his shopwalkers going about in an ordinary lounge jacket.

"Will our ministers, diplomats and bank directors be satisfied with two suits?" he asks.

"Who believes that Count Hertling will appear at court wearing patched trousers and that Herr von Kuehnenstein will go to a peace conference with his jacket out at the elbows?"

It argues that clothes for civilians should be made on the same plan as those for the army, and complains bitterly that while millions of military uniforms have been and are being made the home army was absolutely forgotten until too late. It mentions that a new suit, owing to the scarcity of material, costs anywhere up to 125. A German in which every man is uniformed may therefore come into existence before the war is over.

Kaiser's Food Agents Accused of Brutality

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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Paris, June 19.—According to a special dispatch received in Paris from Bern, Paul Graese, in a Reichstag discussion of the war budget, demanded that the Chancellor take the food control for the German nation away from the military authorities.

"The abuse of food supplies," he said, "has not been by the cultivators but by the Government. Without the efforts of the country people, the whole German nation would be even a little nearer starvation than it is. In many places the Government's agents, aided by German soldiers, have acted with brutality that could not be worse in Russia."

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